

William L. Stotts

Cordova, Tennessee 38018

FEDERAL ELECTION
COMMISSION
OFFICE OF GENERAL
COUNSEL

2009 JAN -7 A 10:38

October 16, 2008

Office of General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
Attn: Mr. Gregory R. Baker, Special Counsel
999 E Street NW
Washington, DC 20463

Dear Mr. Baker;

Thank you in advance for taking the time to read and examine my complaint. It is with deep conviction that I bring this problem to your attention; and I sincerely hope that in your capacity, it is within your power to help remedy this problem.

For the last several elections, Hollywood figures, most notably, Ophra Winfrey, have become increasingly involved in the election process.

Let me be clear here, I am a Reagan Conservative and a major proponent of free speech etc; but, I believe that people whose personalities and bank accounts weigh far more than my own violate my rights to a fair and impartial election when their fame, notoriety and money are used to promote a particular candidate.

The current election laws allow contributions of not more than \$2300.00 per election per year. So an individual can give \$2300.00 to a candidate during the primary season and again in the general election.

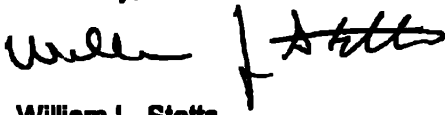
It costs the network approximately \$4000 per minute for Ophra's show to be aired for ½ hour for a total of \$120,000.00. She hosted Barack Obama during the primary season giving him a large boost in the polls and constituting an unfair advantage over the other candidates, both Republican and Democrat, who were deprived such opportunity. Further, this grossly exceeded the maximum allowed under Federal Election laws if you consider the cost of airtime to produce the show. Ophra's gift to Mr. Obama also violates my rights as a citizen because it, as I previously stated, constitutes an unfair advantage for Mr. Obama or the given candidate, and left the remaining candidates of both parties at a gross disadvantage.

If we as Americans are to have a free and unfettered election, then Hollywood persona, money, talent and time must be kept out of the mix or at least to a bare minimum; and, there vote should weigh no more than mine.

In short, my complaint is that Ophra having Obama on her show not only exceeded the federal limits on campaign contributions, but it violated my civil rights to a free and impartial election where candidates achieve on their merits and not on the merits of the rich and famous at the expense of the less privileged middle and lower class who can not compete to the same degree in either time, talent, treasure or the notoriety of the Hollywood elite.

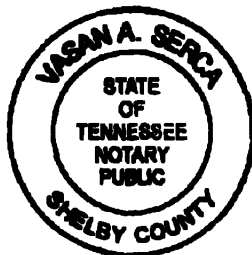
Complainant Information: William Lee Stotts
Cordova, Tennessee 38018

Sincerely,


William L. Stotts

SIGNED AND SWORN to before me this 26th day of December, 2008

By William Lee Stotts



Notary Public for : 

My Commission Expires 10-12-2011

My Commission Expires October 12, 2011

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Filing a Complaint

Any person may file a complaint if he or she believes a violation of the Federal Election Campaign Laws or Commission regulations has occurred or is about to occur. The complaint must be made in writing and sent to the Office of General Counsel, Federal Election Commission, 999 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20463. The original must be submitted along with three copies, if possible. Facsimile or e-mail transmissions are not acceptable. A complaint must comply with certain requirements. It must:

- Provide the full name and address of the person filing the complaint (called the complainant); and
- Be signed, sworn to and notarized. This means that the notary public's certificate must say "...signed and sworn to before me....," or words that connote the complaint was affirmed by the complainant, (such as "under penalty of perjury").

Furthermore, in order for a complaint to be considered complete and proper, it should:

- Clearly recite the facts that show specific violations under the Commission's jurisdiction (citations to the law and regulations are not necessary);
- Clearly identify each person, committee or group that is alleged to have committed a violation (called the respondent);
- Include any documentation supporting the allegations, if available; and
- Differentiate between statements based on the complainant's (the person who files the complaint) personal knowledge and those based on information and belief. Statements not based on personal knowledge should identify the source of the information.

For self-reported complaints (called "sua sponte" submissions), the submission should include an admission of the violation(s), a complete recitation of the facts along with all relevant documentation that explains how the violation was discovered, the internal actions that were taken in response to the violation and what other agencies, if any, are investigating the violation (or facts surrounding the violation).

The Commission seeks to increase the number of self-reported submissions in order to expedite enforcement of the law. To encourage self-reporting, the Commission will generally negotiate penalties between 25 and 75 percent lower than those for matters arising by other means, such as through complaints or the Commission's own review of reports. In certain circumstances, the Commission may allow committees who voluntarily report their violations and make a complete report of their internal investigation to proceed directly into conciliation before the Commission makes a finding as to whether there is reason to believe the committee violated campaign finance laws or Commission regulations